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The President's Gun.

All reports from Washington should be discredited which represent President ROOSEVELT as timid in the presence of the possibility that the Post Office investigation may go far and perchance result in consequences politically inconvenient to himself as a candidate.

All reports should be rejected which represent him as suddenly anxious to haul off, to smother inquiry, or at least to divert the same as far as practicable into the comparatively less inconvenient channel of historical research.

An unwarranted impression may be derived from some phrases of the statement made public yesterday by the Postmaster-General. The Tulloch charges, remarked Mr. PAYNE, and the discoveries already made that wholly or partly sustain them, are essentially " against President Mckinley and Postmaster-General SMITH." Mr. McKinley, continued Mr. PAYNE, is " no longer living." Mr. SMITH, a former Administration. But then Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Cabinet officer goes on at once to declare that the scandals alleged by Mr. Tulloch and described by Mr. PAYNE as " hot air " at the time when Mr. ROOSEVELT was yet in the Far West, form in reality only one branch of the investigation. "With regard to the present management of the Washington Post Office," he says, " and the conduct of any and all men charged with wrongdoing who have been in the postal service under the present Administration, a thorough and searching investigation is now being made, and when it is ended all the facts in the case will be made public. as, also, whatever action may be taken in view of such facts."

This is a distinct promise and pledge, and it is an insult to President ROOSEVELT to suppose for a moment that his intentions are less fearless and his programme less thorough than the Postmaster-General's announcement indicates.

What is it we are asked to believe That scandals or alleged scandals concerning the administration of the Department by the dead MCKINLEY and the retired SMITH are to be uncovered without fear or favor, while contemporaneous scandals, if any such exist, are to be avoided, steered around, minimized, smoothed over, whitewashed, because they affect present interests or belong to the period for which Mr. ROOSEVELT and the Master of the Arts of practical politics whom he put into his Cabinet in responsible.

That is not ROOSEVELT, the strong, the fearless, the impartial hater and pursuer of fraud. Whether the specific facts showing an unlawful system of political favoritism and personal graft in the Post Office dwindle or grow as the inquiry proceeds, whether they are limited to McKINLEY and SMITH or are brought down to the days of ROOSEVELT and PAYNE, we may be sure that the President will complete what he has undertaken, without regard to personal consequences. He timid, or inclined to put away his gun!

" Don't let us assume any position," he was saying only three days ago at the University of Virginia, "unless we are prepared to keep it."

Don't draw," he repeated at Charlottesville, "unless you mean to shoot." That is, indeed, a middling good proverb.

The Baltimore Saengerfest.

In addressing the great audience which greeted him at the opening concert of the Northeastern Sängerbund in Baltimore on Monday evening President ROOSEVELT gave utterance to the wish that such clubs as the German singing societies might be formed everywhere among the citizens of this country as promoters of that admirable sum of beneficent elements which the Germans call "gemuthlichkeit." The President might easily have gone further and wished that the singing society would domesticate itself for the sake of its promotion of its lovely art, rich in refining influences, an art which in its continual appeal to the finer feelings of men makes some considerable contribution toward good citizenship.

But curiously enough, although the German carries his singing society with him wherever he goes and sets up the Liederverein under the Southern Cross or under the equatorial sun, he never succeeds in imparting a love for it to other peoples. The Männerchor-the male chorus-and the part song appear to many to belong exclusively to the German, but its twin may be found in tee choral societies of the Welsh. The Welshman has his Eisteddfod, in which he, too, competes in choral song.

Neither of them, however, has aroused in the American any love for this form of entertainment. Year after year German and Welsh festivals of song, with spirited struggles for prizes, go on, but the great general public takes no heed of them and makes no attempt to imitate them. The American treads industriously in the path of the Briton, and of oratorios and the giving of huge and done, expensive imported soloists of this city, with a handsome clubhouse a daily club life, and a place for the wife or sweetheart, all built upon the basis of

the part song, is unknown to the native. Both the Germans and the Welsh have the advantage of us in possessing a vast fund of part songs and a long line of musical traditions. The folk song nurtured the infancy of their part singing, and what the lays of the minnesingers contributed to the one the harp songs of American never had a folk song, though Dr. ANTONIN DVORAK told him he ought to be able to reconstruct one, as it were, out of the slave songs of the South. Mayhap the good doctor would not be overcharmed at such a spectacle as twoscore substantial American business men standing in a group on a brilliantly lighted stage on a hot summer night and singing a rag-time " coon " song.

That the Sängerfest is not already national institution with us says that, in one respect at least, the mass of our countrymen don't know a good thing when they see it. Let us all sing!

The Fate of the Servian Assassins The Emperors of Russia and Austria, the two sovereigns most concerned in the maintenance of existing institutions in Servia, have addressed to the new King, PETER I., telegrams of recognition, and from his father-in-law, the Prince of Montenegro, and his brother-in-law, the King of Italy, he has received the congratulations that were to be expected. FRANCIS JOSEPH refers darkly to the circumstances under which the King comes to the throne, but the Russian official communication of recognition says flatly that he must punish the assassins. Only one Power, Great Britain, shows a disposition to withhold recognition until its Government has satisfied itself regarding the actual situation, the desire being to express its reprobation of the who carried out President MCKINLEY'S | act that vacated the throne in the event policy, has answered for himself." With- of the new Government being found to out the context this has the appearance have been implicated in it. The French of an attempt to shift responsibility upon and German Governments have already virtually approved of the King's election, so that the external support that was necessary to assure his international

position has been accorded him. Coming to the throne through violence, PETER has been singularly favored by the political conditions in Europe. The Governments of the countries from which Servia as an independent State might have had everything to fear are themselves threatened by internal difficulties in a greater or less degree, and are therefore most earnestly desirous of avoiding everything that could involve them in external trouble. Italy and Hungary are without Ministries at the moment, while Germany is in the throes of a critical general election, and the stability of Austria depends on the personal influ-

ence of the aged Emperor. Will the circumstances that have carried Servia through her extraordinary crisis in quiet sustain the King in his unprecedented embarrassment over punishing the criminals who have given him his crown? Will the plan for accomplishing that turn out to be letting the episode close finally with the royal expressions of horror at the assassination?

The sincerity of European abhorrence of regicide is on trial, however Europe might wish it otherwise.

Foreign Languages in the Public Schools.

The Board of Education has refused to struction in German adopted by it on the 1 tive virtues and playing from generation 1 the Interurban Street Railway Company Studies, but, on Wednesday, it instructed of its feuds, a land where there is not is always able to express himself clearly that committee to give a public hearing | much other amusement save the good for the benefit of the protestants against old-fashioned fiddling, that poetry of the policy.

The question of the policy of instructlanguages than our own touches a vital finally. One of the most important at great cost by general taxation, is to Americanize the children of the foreignborn population of New York, the vast majority of which is of an alien speech, and the means most directly efficient to that end is to teach these children our language. It is, moreover, our duty to them, for knowledge of the English language is a necessity to them, first of all. As citizens, it is requisite for the State that they should possess it, and for their own welfare, in making their way in this country, they need it absolutely. That they may learn English is the primary motive of their parents in sending them to the schools, for through that instruction the children of immigrants of another speech become speedily Americanized and a generation of a character in many ways distinct from the races of which

they are derived. On the Island of Manhattan only about one-sixth of the white population is native born of American parentage, and in New York as a whole only about one-fifth. Out of a population of 3,437,202 in 1900, in the entire city, 2,643,957 were either foreign born or of foreign-born parentage, and less than one million of these were of an English-speaking stock. Of those born in foreign countries, 1,270,080, less than one-third were from English-

speaking countries. These statistics emphasize the prime importance, the absolute necessity to our American civilization, of teaching the children in the public schools the English language, and not only that, but of assisting in their rapid assimilation as American citizens by disassociating them from alien traditions. The social Manhattan more particularly, are the gravest, the most difficult, which any great community in the history of mankind has had to face, and they are growing steadily in gravity and complexity. The immigration which is now coming to this port in larger volume than at any past period is almost wholly from countries alien to us in speech-from Italy,

Austria-Hungary and Russia. In 1900, of the population of foreign stock the Germans were most numerous, forms choruses only for the production 786,435, but of other races not speaking of their clan. There is something savage our language there were a million. Since in this habitual imperturbable calm of the music festivals, in which, after all is said the census of 1900, the population of that mountaineers, who are capable of flamother foreign stock has increased in a ing into a homicidal madness as deadly

Jews in New York, almost wholly on Manhattan Island, and their number is even put as high as 700,000 by other estimates of well-informed statisticians. Commissioner FRANCOLINI at the meeting of the Board of Education on Wednesday estimated the number of Italians at present in New York at 325,000, an Italian community which is increasing rapidly, for the immigration of that nationality is now greater than that of any other. the bards gave to the other. The poor | The next census will probably put the German element in the second, if not the third, place in New York, and the Irish, now little less than the German, still further below.

Commissioner FRANCOLINI asked, with

pertinency, why, with 325,000 Italians in New York, public school instruction in the German language should be considered more than instruction in Italian. Commissioner CONNERY had reason also for asking, in view of our great Spanish-speaking colonial population, if the schools ought not to teach the Spanish language if they are to teach German. Latin races are becoming the majority in our foreign-born population. Why should not their languages be taught if any foreign tongue is taught? The great problem before New York is tard, if not to defeat, that necessary a homogeneous population out of the greatest compound of race elements in

the history of mankind. Moreover, the public schools cannot go without impairing their efficiency in that | county. instruction. The course of study needs short for the best results.

English ought they not to provide for it Commissioner BARRETT right in arguing | his death. on Wednesday that no foreign language should be compulsory on the scholars and that none can be made compulsory without conflicting with necessary public policy and the rights of the whole body of pastoral of the Golden Age, in the tragcitizens, no matter whether the language taught is German, French or another?

The Board of Education, moreover, has not given occasion for the somewhat violent protest made by certain German bodies. It simply has modified the curriculum. Heretofore, elementary pupils were permitted to study German, at the request of their parents, as an extra, for two hours a week for two and a half years. Under the new rule the study is optional in all the schools for one year, with five hours a week, as an alternative to French, Latin or stenography. If the board had gone further and abolished the instruction altogether the violence of the protest could not have been greater, though that policy would be justified by considerations we have presented.

The Kentucky Corsica.

Breathitt county belongs to that eastern Kentucky of the mountains, a counrecommendation of its Committee on to generation the interminable tragedy If it be true that a straight-thinking man the pioneers. Railroads and telegraphs ing pupils in the public schools in other of the twentieth century, are nothing to Breathitt. The Breathitt folks live question which ought to be decided in the eighteenth century; you might almost say in the seventeenth. They functions of those schools, supported have not changed much since the Revolution. The women spin and weave and ride pillion, we dare say, to the county seat to see their husbands, brothers or sweethearts tried for putting the sweethearts, brothers or husbands of other women out of the way. Custom of the country, whose inhabitants are not partial to strangers and know little and care less about the opinions of the world bevond the mountains.

If you are an active citizen of Breathitt. you will play the game as it is played there. There is plenty of time in Breathitt and a favorite way of killing it is to kill somebody who belongs to a rival sept or clan. For society there is primitive; the ties and obligations of blood, the allegiance to the family, transcend the later allegiance to law and the State. The law was always slow in reaching these far-off settlements. It seems to be powerless now to curtail the jurisdiction of the rifle and the shotgun. Amiable patriarchs, pillars of the church, men of real piety, of "high standing in the community," have killed their half-dozen of enemies, have never been indicted and are now watching with the interest and sympathy of experience the trial of JETT and WHITE for the assassination of MARCUM.

The opening for the defence in that "leader of the French faction in the French-Eversole feud." A spirited citizen and no dried-up parchment manikin of an attorney. Judge FRENCH injected into his argument the assertion that County Judge BLANTON had lied. Judge BLANTON leaped to his feet to hurl back the lie and for other purposes, problems confronting New York, and perhaps, but Elisor Jones threw himself between these angry opposites and the presiding Judge admonished them. These little matters should be settled out of court; and attention should not be distracted from the wars of the COCKRELLS and the HARGISES by a whiffling controversy of lawyers. JETT's mother and Miss EVELINE HARGIS are the only representatives of the Hargis family in the court room. They look as impassive as a gravestone. Yet they are capable of every loyalty, of every sacrifice in behalf are the real attraction. Such an organ- far greater ratio than the German. It as a Baresark's or a Malay's. Savage, ization as the Liederkranz or the Arion is estimated that now there are 600,000 too, is their want of curiosity or affecta-

tion of such a want. A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel saw this incident in Jackson, the county seat:

" The other day a mountaineer came down to the lown and visited one of the stores in which a phonograph was on exhibition. The machine was as oreign to anything the native had ever seen or heard about as would be the temple of a mummified Egyptian god, but, so far as any expression o surprise coming from the mountaineer, his conduct was as placid and imperturbable as though a modern phonograph's performance was an every-day occurrence in his home. He casually looked at the funnel from which the sounds came, and, with out even an examination, which in an ordinary individual would be inspired by curiosity, said to the merchant:

" 'What air you-all sellin' beans for to-day?' " In the court room the women chew gum stolidly; the men " chaw " tobacco stolidly and spit with frequency and force. Nothing in the testimony changes their outward stoicism. The hottest rhetoric of the lawyers leaves the spectators cold. These men are of the same class as ToM COCKRELL and BEN HARGIS, who met in a "blind tiger." BEN was shot three times before he went to the floor, and even after his mortal wound, he emptied his gun at Tom, wounding him a number of times. Still, the Breathitt code of assassination doesn't require these to assimilate these foreign races, as a fair-and-square ways of fighting. Hide social and a political necessity. For our somewhere and pop at your man. "Cowschools to teach the foreign languages of ardly "practice? Well, it is as fair for the majority of the population is to re- one as for the other; and it takes a good deal more courage to live in a country assimilation. First of all, we must make | where homicide from an ambush is the custom than in one where you get a chance to get a bead on the other man. If you are shot, somebody of your faction will " plug " somebody of the other beyond instruction in the English lan- faction. The price of blood will be guage and in the elementary branches | paid in blood. That consoles Breathitt

This same CURTIS JETT, who is said to be simplified, for all the pupils except to have assassinated MARCUM, jumped a comparatively small number have only into the Kentucky River and saved a a very few years to give to schooling man's life the other day. A bad man acpreparatory to going out to work for | cording to the ordinary standard; a very their living. For instruction in the good sort of man in Breathitt. MARCUM English branches alone the period is too knew he was a doomed man. He went to the Indian Territory for a little while. If German parents or those of any | He was willing to live for the sake of other nationality desire for their children his family, but he got homesick. At instruction in other languages than last he said he'd "rather be killed in the mountains of old Kentucky than live outside of schools supported by taxa- anywhere else in the world." The " piety tion of the whole people? Was not of the native place "brought him back to

Barring their persistent fanaticism for homicide, these Breathitt " feudists ' are pretty good people. They are after blood, not money. See the idyll, the

" Petty theft or robbery is practically unknown few years ago a large portion of the town was destroyed by fire and, in fighting the flames, the entire male population took off its coats and vests and hung them upon the fences in the village Many of the vests contained watches and money but, notwithstanding the confusion and uproar, and the opportunity for pillage, not one instance of this sort occurred."

If we may alter a famous phrase of HENRY GRADY'S, the mountaineers are good men, only a little careless with

City Railroading.

Quite apart from the merits of the cause for which he spoke, that was a wonderfully interesting story of the growth and needs of a great corporation which the Hon. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY told on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Scott in the Supreme Court, where he appeared as a witness in the suit brought by ISIDOR try shut off from the world, alien to WORMSER, Jr., to break the lease of the reconsider the provision modifying in- modern civilization, living a life of primi- Metropolitan Street Railway system to and forcefully, then there are few hurdles in the course of Mr. WHITNEY'S thinking. Rarely has a dry and complex question and telephones, most of the fret and fury of finance been discussed so illuminatively as the former Secretary of the Navy discussed the lease of the particular

properties at issue. There was a part of Mr. WHITNEY'S testimony, however, that should have a special interest for both small and large investors in traction stocks and for those who never tire of demanding that street railway companies be compelled to carry a person indefinite miles for a single fare without limit to transfers.

One reason, then, and an important one, to account for the need of funds by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was that, thanks to the enforced extension of the transfer system, it has been carrying one-half of its passengers for two and a half cents a ride, or at less than it could afford to and still pay fixed charges and dividends. The only inference to be drawn from this testimony is that when the great territory in the borough of The Bronx is threaded with electric roads, as the Interurban company proposes to thread it, the transfer system will either not be extended to the new lines as it now prevails on the lines of the Metropolitan system, or the burden will not fall on the Metropolitan stockholders, but upon the stockholders of the Interurban company, who have guaranteed the present dividend of 7 per cent. on Metropolitan stock.

The necessarily hasty investigation made immediately after the collapse of a Bowery building yesterday convinced the police case was made by Judge FRENCH, that the upper floors of the building had been overlooked, and the proprietors of the establishment were arrested pending more complete survey of the causes of the accident. The State and the city have made careful provision for the protection of factory workers, but the best system of statutory regulation will not avail unless it

The State Factory Inspector and the municipal building department must show that their agents performed their duties of inspection properly if overloading caused the accident, unless they wish to bear share of the blame for the deaths caused by the collapse.

Shamrock III., if we are to believe the seers of Aquahongua, is doomed to defeat. The unlucky corner has already been selected for her. That corner is off Tomp kinsville, where Shamrock I, was anchored Now, every yacht that came in quest of the America's Cup and anchored there was defeated, from the time of the Genesta, the boat which made the noblest battle for

it in half a gale of wind. Among the many rings set up for pugilistic honors there was one in New Orleans with an unlucky corner, and the man who won that corner in the toss was sure to be

a loser. The last and most conspicuou winner of the corner and loser of the fight WAS JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

"Thar do be queer things in corners," as the seers say; but, after all, maybe the seers are silly. On this assumption let bold Sir Tom forget " the taste of fear." Break out balloon fib! Blow wind Come wrack

It is announced from Albany that the State Superintendent of Forests, Col. WIL-LIAM F. Fox, will sail for Europe to study the forestry systems of Europe. When it next comes to appointing a State Superintendent of Forests, it will be advisable and profitable to find one who already knows forestry as it is practised here and abroad.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. It passed away unnoticed in this country, and very properly. Of all the battles ever fought, presenting great captains to the world for admiration, there was never one about which there was more conflict as to the cause and the agent of the victory and defeat.

TROUBLE OVER FRIAR LANDS. Philippine Commission May Decide to Exer-

else the Right of Eminent Domain. WASHINGTON, June 18.-Reports received at the War Department from Manila indicate that the Philippine Commission may determine to exercise the right of eminent domain to acquire the lands of the religious orders in the Philippine Islands, unless Archbishop Guidi, the Vatican's representative, comes to some agreement with the Philippine Government within a short time. Every effort is being made to effect a settlement without resorting to this power, but the latest information from Manila is that all other resources have been practically exhausted, and that, so long as the friars continue to oppose the efforts of Archbishop Guidi, no agreement can be looked for. can be looked for.

an be looked for.

The present status of the case, as explained to-day, is that while the Vatican is perfectly willing to adjudicate the question relating to Church property, it has

tion relating to Church property, it has absolutely no authority to compel the friars to give up their possessions.

Gov. Taft secured from the Vatican assurances that it would support the Philippine Government in its negotiations with the friars, and to this end Archbishop Guidi was sent to Manila to conduct the negotiations with Gov. Taft. Positive information has been received here to the effect that Archbishop Guidi has failed to secure any concessions from the friars, enect that Archbishop Guidi has failed to secure any concessions from the friars, but that, on the contrary, the friars have begun to use their influence in Rome against Archbishop Guidi. The friars also insist upon the payment of extremely high prices for some of their property and name figures that are considered by the Philipping Commission to be absolutely prohibit. pine Commission to be absolutely prohibi

Should anything be done that will tend to further delay the negotiations, it is the opinion here that the Philippine Government will consider the advisability of taking steps to acquire the friar lands by the exercise of the right of eminent domain. That such a situation was expected to arise is shown by the fact that authority to take this course was secured from the last Congress. The Philippine bill provided "that the Government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized, subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in this act, to acquire, receive, hold, maintain and convey title to real and personal property, and may acquire real estate for public uses by the exercise of the right of eminent domain." Should anything be done that will tend

German in Our Public Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A ancient Greek philosopher, being asked What is the most important thing to learn? replied, "To unlearn that which is naught."
The best one can do in this country, who aneaks German or any other foreign language. s to unlearn it-to forget it and learn Eng

It is difficult to forget the German language but children of German parentage here are quite successful in eliminating the German taint, and it is well not to handicap their efforts to acquire good English by instruction in German in our public schools.

It is more than any youth can do to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of the English language, and it requires an age to learn to spell and punctuate it; but it is a "joy forever" to understand correctly the language of Shakespeare. Milton, Emerson and the great lights in its literature, including that of THE SUN'S editorials. The Germanized language of our public speakers, among whom our Grover is a conspicuous offender, is not rebut children of German parentage here ar Rarely can a language be mastered by nere study. One must live in association mere study. One must live in association with it and be compelled to think and speak it, and thus learn it as children do. It would take one years to learn Chinese, but a child the one years to learn Chinese, but a child

n learn to talk it as quickly as any other H. G. H.

The Irish Leader. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An article on the Irish Land bill by Frederick James Gregg in the current number of Everybody's Magazine, with much skill has turned over to Mr. Russell the credit which the gallant fight being made by Redmond, O'Brien, Dillon, Davitt and the Ulster leader entalls. No man can deny that Mr. Russell has done his part. But it is absurd to say, as Mr. Gregg says, that the great leader who has brought about the unity of all classes in Ireland, is the erstwhile Union-

st and member of a Tory Cabinet.

The great Irish leader—if there be any—is William O'Brien, who with the worthy chairman of the Irish arty has done more than any other man to unite irish factions, through the grand national organization of the United Irish League. JOHN SWEEKEY. NEW YORK, June 17.

Dog Owner Against Muzzling.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I notice in to-day's issue of THE SUN an article relative to an ordinance to be passed by the Aldermen requiring all dogs at large to be muzzled.

As an owner of a valuable and peaceable dog for which I pay an annual license of \$1 I protest against this outrage. I am heartily in favor of all unli-censed and tramp dogs being taken to the pound. But ever since the death of Henry Bergh it ha been a common thing to see in the course of one day half a dozen poor, starved, maney dogs roaming the streets looking one in the face with appealing eyes asking for food and shelter.

Would it not be quite enough for the Board of Aldermen to authorize the Board of Estimate to grant to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals a sufficient sum to increase its staff of dogcatchers and leave out the muzzle clause I would suggest that a clause be inserted making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment for dogs to be teased, annoyed and maltreated by butcher boys, grocer boys, newspaper delivery boys, baker boys, or any one else.

All owners of dogs will bear me out in the assertion that these boys are persistent in their annoyance to peaceable dogs. And I will further say that whenever I read of a boy being bitten by a dog, my sympathies are always with the dog; for hond he or some other boy not teased the dog he would not have been bitten.

W. S. JONES. day half a dozen poor, starved, mangy dogs roam

Water Storage. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir:

"In Indian irrigation works

The nomenclature is singular.
A dam is called an anicut,
While a waste weir's called calingula;
But when there is a lock put on
A stream of water or promotion
There's commonly a damn or two
And considerable commotion."

—Madras Firefly, March, 1870.

The Evening Sun yesterday editorially poked
considerable fun at a proposition to conserve water

considerable fun at a proposition to conserve water which now runs to waste or, which is worse, floods certain districts at times and at others leaves them dry as a bone, in time to become like the Sahara, if we don't watch out. Why? The great tanks of India date from the earliest historical records, and the good work is still going on actively under the British rule, and it pays.

The arid lands are being redeemed, verdure follows the streams which engineers have controlled, and the taxes for benefits derived pay the cost of the improvements. I believe scientific persons of an archeological turn of mind have discovered that the ancient Egyptians, Babylonians, Mexicans, &c., adopted similar measures. Where does the functioned in forestry and irrigation?

NEW YORE, June 17. which now runs to waste or, which is worse, flood

The Growers' Lament. The crop is poor. Can we endure Our sorry lot? The fruit is small. There's none at all. To put on top.

JAMES A. STAPLES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If you have any sympathy for the grower put the above in MARLBOROUGH, N. Y. June 16.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE.

nerease in the Volume of Trade—Experts the Largest Since American Control. WASHINGTON, June 18 .- The condition f commerce in the Philippines during the welve months ending. December, 1902, as compared with figures for the previous years of American occupation, is shown by the annual review of import and export

figures about to be published by the Insular Bureau of the War Department. In the comparisons the general result indicates a steady increase in the volume of trade, imports during 1902 being greater than ever before, the value of purchases amounting to \$33,342,166 as against \$30,162,-471 in 1901, which figures are exclusive of gold and silver and large quantities of material bought in this country and passed through the Philippine customs houses free of duty for use as Government supplies, both military and civil.

The item of food supplies during 1902, ranked close to that of manufactured articles, being valued at nearly \$14,000,000, or two-fifths of the total imports, a material increase over 1901, when the proportion approximated one-fourth of the incoming trade. Nearly 10 per cent. of the food stuffs purchased in 1902 was admitted free of duty under the Philippine tariff modifications in effect during the year, and, exclusive of rice, the trade of the United States clearly outclasses that of any other country in furnishing to these islands their while the total imports during the last year show a gain of about 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year, the duty collected amounted to \$7,679,822, as against \$7,343,743 in 1901, or an increase of less than 5 per cent although it is thought. less than 5 per cent., although it is thought that the lower price of imported commodi-ties, as a result of the change in tariff, will eventually increase the amount of impor-tations, making the revenue greater than

tations, making the revenue greater than under the former tariff.

The outgoing trade of the archipelago for the last year shows an increase in round humbers of \$4,000,000 over 1901, exportations amounting to nearly \$29,000,000 in 1902, the largest since American control, and with the single exception of the year 1889, surpasses any previous record, according to the best available returns. Of the leading articles exported, hemp, sugar, tobacco and copra, the first mentioned comprising 67 per cent. of the total exports, shows the most noticeable gain in value, there being an increase of more than \$4,000,000 in the ahipment of this product.

The revenue from export duties during 1902 amounted to \$1,241,917, as against \$20,723 in 1901. Of the duty collected in 1902, however, approximately \$385,000 was subject to return as rebate on hemp ship-

subject to return as rebate on hemp ship-ments to the United States.

In the movement of vessels engaged in

Philippine trade it is shown that 94 per cent, of goods coming from the United States was carried in vessels flying the flags of other countries, and practically 99 per cent. of the purchases credited to this country were shipped from the

archipelago in vessels clearing under a foreign flag. Statistics for 1902 show the arrival of 30,576 immigrants as compared with 18,370 in 1901. The Americans numbered 16,854, or more than one-half of the whole number in 1902, a large increase over 1901, when but 3,771 of the arrivals were Americans. The different professions and trades are well represented as a whole, and the indications are that desirable classes whose presence will be a stimulus to the progress of the islands made up a large percentage

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The subject f the steel road for automobiles on Long Island is o well handled in THE SUN this morning that I am tempted to ask space for a few words on the general topic of special motorways, in the hope of arousing a wide discussion of the subject. The vast utilities and possibilities of the selfpropelled vehicle cannot be realized or appreciate

A Hundred Miles an Hour on Motor Reads.

while the present antagonism to its use prevails but that antagonism is inevitable so long as it uses effects from it, besides that of curbing the mos promising development in the history of locomotion.

The natural recourse in the case is the provision of special motor ways; if these are found practicable and profitable, their development will be

speedy.

Two remarkable feats have recently demonstrated some of the possibilities of the motor future.

Mr. A. H. Morris ran from New York to Albany, over our rough and hilly roads with all the usual impediments to speed, at an average rate of 44 miles per hour. On the better roads of France and with a partly clear course, Gabriel, the winner of with a partly clear course, Gabriel, the winner of the course of the miles or just the late race, made an average of 66 miles or jus

the late race, made an average of 60 mines or just.

So per cent. more.

What could be done on a steel road, straight, clear and safe, remains to be seen, but probably the mark would be set at 100 miles per hour.

Two things are demonstrated, however: First, that these machines have no place or business on the common roads; second, that they would have an immense field if they could have roads of their own.

an immense field if they could have roads of their own.

Sieel roads, whenever the metal is cheap as it will generally be, and they can be maintained for a generation without expense.

They will take nothing away from the support of the public roads, but will add their own taxable value and attract wealthy residents, all of which will help to keep up the highways. They will, moreover, help to promote the public peace instead of widening the breach between the "classes and the masses," and they may stop the talk of "shooting the chauffeur."

Other local routes in this vicinity will soon be found; along the sea to the southward; northeast to the Connecticut hills; over the meadows to the good roads of Jersey; and, best of all, under the cliff of the Palisades and out to Tuxed and the

cliff of the Palisades and out to Tuxedo and the Highlands.

Under the Palisades there will be no cross roads and no population, while there will be shelter from cold winds and shade from the afternoon sun.

A road to Philadelphia is already spoken of, and other cities would soon follow New York.

President Day's proposal of a four-hour route to Newport is entirely feasible. The distance from that city to Fort Pond Bay on the north side of Montauk Point is less than forty sea miles, or an easy two hours run for a fast yacht; and from there to New York in two hours would be easy for any good motor. motor.

THE SUN'S position in reference to the "Paris The Sun's position in reference to the "Paris horror" (editorial May 26) makes it easy for it to advocate a separation of motor travel in the future, and I hope it may be disposed to do so.

NEW YORK, June 15.

ROY STONE.

Concerning This Summer. Oh, where's the good old summer time We hear about in song.

When every day Unless the sun went wrong Oh, where's the good old summer time When hearts' delights On mellow nights

Oh, where's the good old summer time When Summer Gir. In fluffy gowns Summer Girls were anaps Instead of winter wraps: Oh, where's the good old summer time

Along the coasts Of some deep Arctle stream! Oh, where's the good old summer time When ice cream could be et By girls and boys

When straw hats did not seem

Oh, where's the good old summer time When we were on the run With breezy books

Protected from the sun! Oh, where's the good old summer time When ice-cold drinks were not The dreadful things

A waiter brings. To freeze us on the spot? Oh, where's the good old summer time With all its heated sights

Of street and shop, Roof gardens were delights Oh, where's the good old summer time When fans had work to do, And starchy wings

Of summer things Were melted p d q? Oh, where's the good old summer time This summer time is not:

Please give us one Right off the sun And have it good and hot

CANADA.

Novel Diplomatio Negetiations With the Government of Germany.

MONTREAL, June 16 .- Great interest is felt here in the recent development of Canada's progress toward independence. A formal conference was, it appears, recently held here between some of the Canadian Ministers and the German Consul, who also holds a quasi diplomatic position, on the tariff question. It produced no result, but its significance seems to have been understood in London and, apparently, to have been the subject of communications between the British and German Governments. This much is inferred from a semi-official communication which appeared in the Nord-deulsche Allgemeine Zeitung with reference

to the conference.

The extremely guarded phraseology in which it is drawn up is to be noted. It says: which it is drawn up is to be noted. It says:

At no stage of the transaction has the German Government thought of interfering in the evolution of the relations between Great Britain and her Colonies; it has merely given effect to the provisions of the existing tarif laws. The British Government, however, has at different times positively declared that the British Golonies are to be considered as territories with autonomous fiscal systems, and that they enjoy the right to choose whether they accept or not any agreement made by the suzerain country on commercial or fiscal matters. The treatment by Germany of Canada as an independent customs entity is strictly in accordance with the fundamental principle proclaimed by the British Government itself.

British Government itself
There is no mistaking the meaning of the
above paragraph, and there is very little
reason for doubting that it was called out
by some action of the British Government
and was the keynote of Mr. Chamberlain's
speech the other day on the German tariff
discrimination, against Canada in reprisal discrimination against Canada in reprisal for Canada's denunciation of the most-favored-nation clause in the commercial treaty between Great Britain and Germany. The discussion is especially significant be-cause of the disposition shown of late by the Canadian Government to deal direct with foreign governments on commercial ques-tions and of the project which is, I undertions and of the project which is, I understand, only in abeyance to appoint Canadian Consuls or commercial agents at the European capitals and the great centres of commerce. The failure of Mr. Chamberlain to find acceptance for his imperial customs policy is likely to hurry on the movement for independence that was advocated a few months ago by the Halifar Chamiele, which nonths ago by the Halifax Chronicle, which is generally understood to reflect the views of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Fielding It is quite certain that the present anomalous position of Crnada (the Halifax paper said "degrading") must soon come to an end. The commercial, industrial and national

GOT CHEAP PIER LEASES. District Attorney's Man to Question Tam-

many Dock Board Grants. The John Doe investigation of the old Tammany Dock Board's business methods will begin to-day before Justice Mayer in the Criminal Courts Building.

Assistant District Attorney Marshall B. Clarke, who will conduct the examination, said yesterday that he had summoned Joseph Egan, Michael Egan and Nicholas

Cunningham to testify to-day.

The city is now trying to cancel a thirtyyear lease of the Twenty-ninth street pier bulkhead, which Joseph Egan got from the old Dock Board at a rental of \$750 a year. Just a block above this bulkhead, at Thirtieth street, Dock Commissioner Hawkes has leased a dumping-board privilege to the Independent Contracting Com-

pany for \$18,800 a year.

Michael J. Egan, the second man sub-posnaed, obtained from the old Tammany Dock Board a dumping-board lease at the pier at Thirty-ninth street at \$1,250 a year Just four blocks above this, at Forty-third street, the city recently sold a similar privilege at public auction for \$5,700 a year.

Both of the Egans will be asked to explain to-day just under what circumstances they obtained their leases for so small

a rent.

"I will give all of these men a chance to explain their leases when I get them before Justice Mayer," said Assistant District Attorney Clarke. "That is about all I can say in reference to the matter at present. It is not true that Leader Murphy of Tammany, the president of the old Dock Board, has as yet been subpressed. However, has as yet been subpossed. However there is no telling at this time just who

ANTITOXIN CASES HOLD.

Habeas Corpus Denied to Dr. Lacina, One of the Arrested Physicians. Supreme Court Justice Truex dismissed sterday the habeas corpus writ on which

Dr. Anton M. Lacina, who was held for Special Sessions on a charge of having misappropriated diphtheria antitoxin be longing to the city, sought to obtain his release from custody.

Dr. Lacina, it is alleged, charged Mrs.

Horner \$9 for administering to her daughter serum obtained free from the city on a poor certificate. Justice Truax says that Dr. Lacina was empowered to act, in the case of poor persons, as an agent of the city in administer-

ing the antitoxin, and as he deviated from the terms of his agency to his own personal advantage, by misappropriating the anti-toxin, he is liable to punishment for petry larceny.

The Occult Origin of Slang. From the Indianapolis Journal of Blochemistr

Great truths are always sensed and crude expressed first by the common people.
Why should one ever say "No i first blush there seems to be no relevancy what ever between the idea to be expressed and the phrase used. But chemistry, the court of last resort, has demonstrated that so-called matter's "no matter," but simply a phenomenon or manifestation of energy. Is it any wonder that "no matter" has been a common expres "Catch on" is quite a popular and "catchy" slang phrase, but I think it must have been borrowed from the cultured Emerson, for you remember he commanded you to "Hitch your wagon to a star

and there is really no difference between "catch on and "hitch on." The slang phrase, "we are in it," has been the catch-word for some time, as well as "we are up against the real thing." Of course, we are in, and up against the universal substance all the time for "in it we live and move and have our being Surely it is the real thing, for it is the only substance known. There is nothing else to be in or against

it is the "real thing."
"You are not the only pebble on the beach" is a slang phrase that clearly foretells the coming age of the concept of the unity of being—or cooperation. of the concept of the unity of being—or cooperation, instead of individualism. In fact, the expression is a direct and loud protest against selfish vanity, and frequently has a greater and better

effect than a sermon.
"Out of sight," or "way up in G," refers to the real spiritual man-a higher note or vibration than the ordinary, or material, plane of operation Spiritual intelligences are "out of sight" people, or to all who are not clairvoyants.

"The whole show," or "he (or she) is the whole show" is clearly seen to be a truth to those who really understand that man is the epitome of the universe a microcosm of the macrocosm and that the kingdom of heaven, or harmony, is really

within his possibilities, conceptions and operations
"He is a crank" expresses a great truth. A crank is the part of a machine that turns or me machinery, and the personal crank is the fellow that helps move the world It is an honor to be called a "crank."

Highest Wind Record. From the Scientific American

Point Reyes, an important United States Weather Bureau and storm signal station, located on the California coast some thirty-five miles north of San Francisco, holds the world's record for high. g. continuous winds.

Last year Point Reyes captured this honor from the weather stations of the earth, and again this month (May) has gone several notches higher on the meteorological scale.
On May 18, 1902, the wind at Point Reyes sttained a velocity of 102 miles an hour, and for severa minutes was rushing along at the furious rate of 120 miles per hour. A fearful gale lasted for three

whole days, and at one time the winds in a playfu mood ripped the cups from the anemometer

This year, on May 14, the winds commenced to blow again with the greatest violence. For days the velocity registered averaged more than sixty miles an hour. For nine days the average velocity was fifty-two miles an hour. The total number of miles recorded on the anemometer wa

This is the highest velocity of wind for the timon record in the world.